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Royal Horse Guards.
Author of "A RIDE TO KHIVA."

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"A bold peasantry, their country's pride," has actually diminished in numbers. We have embodied the great principles of freedom in our country's text-books, and read the rights of labour, and both by social and legislative efforts strove to elevate the hand-working classes. Our pains are requited by the narrow selfishness of the union system, which is essentially protectionist, and in many trades gives the workman the opportunity of being an slave himself, or imposing slavery on others. Our country has long run defend itself (though this struggle may be a costly one, as Americanism can witness); but employers of labour who are not capitalists are utterly helpless against organized extortion. Here in London the workers are not only paid a right wage or a bracket reduced without paying for at least half a day's high-priced labour. Philanthropists have been labouring to improve the homes of our operatives; but their labourers will be sorely checked and discredited by the

and secretary of the Artisans Dwellings Company (the latter bearing the ill-nommed name of Swindlehurst) for a wholesale fraud on its funds. We are thankful for the penny post but our thankfulness is abated by the stream of prospectuses, puffs, and begging letters with which our breakfast table is inundated. No more of any kind of "wastefulness" on the part of our police when we read the same in the disclosures, suggesting a conspiracy of three or four detectives to suppress the evidence of the Goncourt "fakement." As to the freedom of the Press, it is bad enough to know that, if you attempt to put the law in force against indecent and immoral publication, the first effect will be to increase the circulation twenty-fold. And for liberty of speech, it is bad enough to rejoice in it when an "emancipated" female (who should be a lady), appears repeatedly before the large audiences, to denigrate her Maker in good set terms, and, watch in hand, points out the time within which she should "mightily—if he existed—ought to strike her dead." But the "freedom of our law reforms" is bad enough to know that the "freedom" that it costs £10,000 to maintain is a palpable imposture! But I really must pull up, or I shall begin to fancy the

every thing is out of joint. And no doubt there is much good doing in England, and much of solid prosperity unguaged. Never were our charities on so vast a scale—never were such sums devoted to purely religious as well as secular. The enormous influx of foreign traffic both in goods and passengers—third-class in particular—especially—speaks volumes for the resources of our people and the activity of 'our internal trade.' Paperism is still decreasing, and the revenue improving, though but slowly. Bread is dear, thanks to the Czár; but there is no grumbling among the operatives, and there is every prospect of a good harvest. And, to crown all, England still keeps the peace, though it is with a difficulty daily increasing.

The political situation in England must depend much on the course of events in the East. Thanks to Mr Gladstone's Turcophilism and the wonderful rhetoric by which he had converted multitudes to look to the visionary duties of England, the real interests of the Government—the real interests of England—foreign policy—finds it at all times difficult to move or to sit still, to speak or to be silent. But the Opposition seem none the stronger for this embarrasment of the Government. In spite of efforts to keep the Cabinet together, they are known to be divided and disorganised, and Mr Lowe cynically put it in the House still "because of the hole in their breeches." Their sole victory "*in re* Pignott" has proved quite a godsend to Lord Beaconsfield, who has been delighted to see the House unanimously support a resolution directly aimed at himself. All Government business, or less, if to appoint any but the pulled-up is a job. It was great luck to be summoned for a particular appointment which when the facts emerged from a cloud of misrepresentation

sentations, turned out to have been made with exceptional care and regard for the public service. Punch's view of the situation has much of humorous truth, but depend upon it the "disgust" soon gave way to something like contemptuous exultation over the blunder of enemies, who opened in full cry on a false scent, and had to "hark back" when they dreamed of a "kill." The session is now (July 31) scarce a fortnight from its close, and, however active the Government and the House may be during the brief space remaining, the legislative results will be but scanty. It has been seen at first hand how the pig-headed folly of half-a-dozen House Rulers would carry them, to such much useful work might have been done. The two sides of the House must share the blame between them. During the earlier part of the session, the Opposition showed no disapproval of Mr. Biggar's tactics, and occasionally gave them a little half-contemptuous encouragement, which their absurd vanity mistook for sympathy. But when the disastrous effects of the obstruction became evident, and the Government might have counted on the support of all but a most contemptible fraction of the House for aid in suppressing it, they were wrong in not acting more decidedly. The session now passed last week by an overwhelming majority might have been carried with almost equal facility six weeks earlier; and though, as Mr. Parnell has since shown, this would not have entirely disarmed the obstructives, it would have greatly restricted their powers of mischief, and expedited important business.

The death of Mr. Ward Hunt (feeling referred to last night by the leaders on both sides) has a moral, if eager politicians would pause to draw one. He was a hale man, and not an old one, but he was simply worked and worried to death. The system, which has come at least to the attention of the Opposition have carried beyond all precedent, of calling the heads of a department gravely to account for every trifling mishap occurring in any of its branches is a heavy addition to the labours of office, and one to which honourable men are particularly sensitive. English politicians should, above all things, beware of a course which may end by leaving them in the highest offices in the State (as the Americans) undesirable to the ablest and worthiest men. Let me add that the House of Commons has yearly less and less leisure for its highest functions, and is becoming more and more occupied in acting as a Court of Appeal on all sorts of insignificant questions. Even our colonial Assemblies, which have more leisure and more occasion for a similar practice, lose, I think, both in dignity and usefulness by the length to which they are carried in the discussion of trifling legislation. And the increasing distractions and disturbances of the House have a further bad effect in weakening the force of our example on the Continent.

I have time to add to my former comment on the critical position of affairs in France. It is becoming daily more and more evident that every form of unconstitutional pressure will be exerted to stifle the free voice of the electors, and carry the seats for Government candidates. The only new feature is that the joint action of different sections of the party misnamed Conservative, grows more pronounced, and that, after the elections, it will be hardly possible to make a Cabinet out of a happy family of Imperialists, Legitimists and Orleanists. The great question is, what will be the strength of the Imperialists in the new Chamber. If they be not strong enough to stand alone—and I can hardly conceive of a stronger position—and if they cannot count on a stable coalition. There is evidently a growing belief in France that the Marshal's camp was a mistake.

Germany is paying the penalty of her war like greatness by an unusual and damaging exodus of her population, by which I trust Australia will profit. She gets rid, of course of a few *mauvais sujets*, but loses immense numbers of peaceful and industrious citizens. The Berlin press, the *Reich* and the *Vossische Zeitung* Press speaks with increased bitterness of England and of her small armaments, which prevent her carrying weight in the councils of Europe. But this country has sufficient consciousness of reserved strength to disregard the snipe. Italy is, I fear, sacrificing too much to military ambition, and to the search for some pickings and stealings in the more profitable regions of Balkan success. Austria is deeply indignant at seeing Rumania compelled, in defiance of the faith of treaties, to join in the Russian invasion. She is mobilizing two additional corps to watch events on her frontier. And so the game goes on, and "Christian" potentates prize themselves on offering or withholding their subjects from Britain, which is their subject must pay in person or property. It is sickening to contemplate. Let me turn for a few minutes to lighter themes.

There has been, as I expected, a great deal of good cricket this year; many matches between leading counties, and some of them very well contested. The "draws" have, however, been far too numerous, and some of them very vexatious. With the sun up at 8 a.m., and the absence of bowlers who mean work must muster till half-past five, it is like to see all matches decided by the first innings, failing the completion of the second, but for the temptation in that case to the eleven who make the best score to leave the first innings to adopt Diggar-like tactics, and waste time in order to complete the second from being played out. The M.C.C. have gathered eleven of these this year, and won several good matches. Surrey, too, has come out very strong, while Kent, formerly the head-quarters of cricket, has been till her last match with Hants, absolutely no where. Mr. W. G. Grace and his brother G. F. Grace did capital work in the recent great match between Hull, between United Northern and Eastern, South, and the half of the aggregate score of the leading half of the county averted defeat. The Northern winning in a single innings with 14 runs to spare! In fact, the Northern players generally have not shown as well as the Southern. Mr. W. G. Grace has, of course, played well, but I think in the opinion of the majority of the English sunshine has thus far taken the first honours of the season. The Harrow athletes seem inclined to push an end to the Eton and Harrow match, for so many years the most attractive of all the contests at Lords'. The bowling might be wanting in sustained power—the batting falling slightly in point of defence; yet both always have been the strong points of the team, and, of late, the batting was really the reason of the exhibition of graceful activity which nothing could surpass. I shall give, for the loss

of this long-remembered match—if, indeed, it is to be discontinued—yet I can hardly deny that there are strong objections to it in its present form. Year after year the surroundings of the game have been becoming more and more those of a Derby Day. Crowds of wealthy idlers and "laddies in their brows" press thither, not to see cricket, but to show themselves at a fashionable gathering. Cricketers encroach more and more on the space open for pedestrian spectators, and scarcely leave room for the play. Worse than this, each carriage is an open refreshment-room for sundry Eton or Harrow boys, and the *obligato* accompaniment of luncheons and juvenile flirtations has more attraction than the *motifs* of the noble game. There is a silly rivalry in luxurious "spreads," and the quantity of champagne, which mounts into boyish noddies and blazes into the eyes of the girls, is a very good order or to a nice appreciation of a cricket match. I think it is a pity that the match should not take place—as it formerly did—in vacation time.

Now that I am speaking of our great school, I cannot pass by a sad occurrence which has painfully engrossed the public attention, and is at present under investigation before a special committee appointed by the Government. It is not merely the fact—though that is shocking enough—that a boy at Christ's Hospital has committed suicide while being so cruelly canvassed; there is an impressive lesson in the act was the consequence of a course of bullying to which he had been subjected. Such is not my view of the case; but it is beyond question that the peculiar system of government at Christ's Hospital does tend to expose the younger and weaker boys to much of tyranny and ill-usage which a better *regime* would prevent. To put it briefly, in this great educational charity, the superior authority for teaching purposes is under the hands of the headmaster, and under a difficult and very formal system, one out of school hours. The head master has nothing to do with the personal comfort or the moral supervision of the boys. He knows them only by their places in class. He has not even a voice in appointing the junior masters, who often owe their places to a job on the part of some governor of the charity, and are not up to the mark in teaching. The "great powers" as to all matters are in the treasurer and the warden. These, however, can little do for the boys, whose comfort and discipline depend on a sort of workhouse management—a lot of matrons and headles, some of them worthy folks, no doubt, but more of the Corney and Bumble type. Even the monitors, who are supposed to assist in maintaining order, are by no means the *élite* of the school in attainments or even in physical prowess. The half-dozen Grecians, who form a very select sixth form, are by the traditions of the school, derived from any one of the influence the matron has expected to possess. They associate only with each other, and, like the gods of Epicurus, look down with lofty indifference on the troubles of all beneath them. The whole affair is utterly absurd, and the only marvel is that such a system should have worked—cannot say well—but passably. The result of the present inquiry will probably be the reformation of the school government and the removal of the headmaster, the removal of the school itself, and the establishment of a new school, or possibly into the genuine country, out of the Cramped London quarters and a scanty diet are physically bad for the boys, and have undoubtedly resulted in stunting their average growth; a change to the country would greatly increase the funds of the school and enable the governors to feed the boys better while taking away the best plea for their present absurd dress. No doubt, a "Blasé" schoolmaster would be found anywhere, and his "Kensapeake" costume tends to keep him in his good behaviour in the street. But as it is now in the dog-days, and think what he must suffer with his bare head and his long heavy gown.

I have been led very far from my original topic of cricket, but return to it just to mention that an old Australian player, MacGill, who wintered in England, has been distinguishing himself greatly in the Gloucestershire Eleven. In their match with All-England, which I witnessed, his excellent bowling did more to secure the victory than anything else except the wonderful "all round" play of Mr. W. G. Grace; and he made one of the highest scores in the subsequent match with Yorkshire, probably the best contested of the season.

Lawn-tennis is greatly in vogue. My window looks down on Prince's Cricket Ground, and on most evenings I can see some ten matches going on at once, in several of which ladies bear a part. This is likely to have a favourable influence on our costume, as it is not easy to run with hips and knees so free. Indeed, I think, dresses as a rule are becoming too tight, though the exceptions are as outrageous as ever. An observant lady friend, recently arrived from Tasmania, assured me that among the thousands at the Handel Festival, she did not see a single costume indecorously *statuesque* though such were rife at Hobart Town a few months before. And then, the people whose dress to be stared at are not exactly those who delight in Handel's music.

I must not mix my musical notes for the present month, even though a new and charming *prima donna* "invites my song." But as blood is thicker than water, that interesting relative of the human race, Pongo, the gorilla, claims notice on the ground of our common ancestry. He has accepted an engagement at the Westminster Aquarium, where it is hoped he may do something to raise the depressed fortunes of the company. What he will be when grown up, I do not pretend to say, but at his present early years—there is no doubt, I think, to remember—he is nothing marvellous, either as regards physique or intelligence. His lower limbs are ill-developed, and he must change greatly to verify Du Chailu's account of his erect carriage. He is fond of his keeper, and has great imitative powers, but I remember a chimpanzee at the Zoological Gardens who was more human in his actions and manners. But the excitement of Pongo's appearance is nothing like that caused by the dread of the Colorado beetle. Every gardener is alarmed as to the appearance of this destructive insect. Our seven-spotted ladybird, the useful enemy of the *aphis vastator*, has been much persecuted on account of an imagined resemblance. The most serious alarm has been caused by an American citizen, of an inquiring mind, who brought over some scores of the charming creatures, that he might amuse himself with watching their habits!

P.S. The Consuls are up, and the Russian stocks are down.

sustained second defeat at Plevna, being fairly beaten by hard fighting. The news caused a considerable stampede across the Danube. Russia is hurrying reinforcements forward, and Roumania is beginning to understand that the new map is exaggerated. There are also rumours that the Russian advance has received a severe check from Suleiman Pasha. The position of General Ghorouk beyond the Schlipka Pass is certainly one of extreme danger. The "Christian" Bulgarians whom Russia has armed prove worse than useless as allies, and only succeed in making the Turkish position more precarious. The Irish are excited in favour of the Turks. At home the Irish obstructionists seem to have knocked under, after a twenty-six hours' sitting. Mr. Childers and Sir William Harcourt came manfully to the aid of the Government; indeed the malcontents can barely say "We are severed." The Opposition, however, is still severe. The Grimsby contest, however, turned mainly on local interests. A fight is already announced over Mr. Ward Hunt's seat for Northamptonshire.

BY HARVY LEE.

There had been intercourse between Tonga and Fiji during some generation, at least before the white men visited either group, but there is no evidence to show how or when that intercourse began.

A legend has it that the first comers from Tonga were a number of men who had been sent by the Tui Tonga to Samoa after the shell of a famous turtle, called Sangoana, which came down from Langi (the sky), and concerning which the natives of Samoa had long succeeded in their quest, but agreed of their way home to withhold from Tui Tonga one of the pieces of shell, and concocted a plausible story to the effect that the Samoans had refused to part with it, threatening them with violence when they pressed for it also as well as the others. When Tui Tonga heard their tale he flew into a violent rage, and sent his brother, who was his only canon, with orders to bring him the missing piece, or see his face no more. So they put to sea in great tribulation of soul, and being equally afraid of going to Samoa and of returning to make confession to their chief, they agreed to run before the wind and take their chance of whatever might befall. A pleasant trade wind was blowing, and soon they were within sight of the low islands of the island of Kandarua, which was under the sway of Roko Tui Nareketi, the ruling chief of Rewa, who took them under his protection, assigned them lands, furnished them with wives, and finally removed them to Rewa, where their descendants are still living under the title of Tonga-Viti (Tongan Fijians) or Vusuananu (Mosquito-land). It is certain that the shell of the famous turtle, which they possessed up to about twenty years ago, was part of a turtle-shell of extraordinary size and thickness, which they revered as a god. When King George of Tonga came down with his warriors in 1855, and helped Thakombau out of the desperate strait in which he then lay, he demanded this shell as his rightful owner. The Vusuananu fled with it, and the King of Tonga has since been retaining it for himself, but the Tongans still believe that

up, caught them at last, and got possession of the shell. So much for the legend, which has undoubtedly a certain amount of truth in it. It is, however, extremely unlikely that Kandi would be the first point reached by the Friendly Islanders. Probably in the olden days some storm-driven Tongan canoe, unable to regain its own shores, and scudding before the wind to the last resource, found its way to one of the windward or eastern islands, and managed to come into port with hoisted sail. Its crew would thus have a chance of escaping the hot stone oven to which shipwrecked mariners were doomed by the gods at whose decree the tempest smote them. And if, as might well be the case, they arrived in the happy nick of time when a fight was towards which they were all the more likely to be spared for the sake of the help they could afford. Under such circumstances the valour

of the new-comers would be strong to it
highest pitch. They would fight not only
with the natural desire of distinguishing
themselves in the presence of their hosts, but
also with the desperation of men who knew
that their best chance of life was to expose
themselves freely in battle. Their services
would be duly appreciated by their enter-
tainers, and when a west wind "blowing"
softly offered them a favourable opportunity
for the homeward voyage they would return
to their homes laden with the spoils of war.
They would have much to tell about their

voyaging and their specimens of Fijian manufacture, especially the pottery and the beaded articles, were quite wonderful and admiration. Hence would the desire arise that the part of others to see the lands and their countrymen had returned enriched by valuable commodities heretofore unknown. At all events, in what way soever the intercourse between the two groups originated, it is certain that it had been extensively carried on for a considerable time when we first became acquainted with them. It seems to have become fashionable among the Tongans to make a voyage to Fiji, and the same was used to go and do a little fighting there, not because they were personally interested in Fijian quarrels but as a way of a useful exercise in the art of man-killing, just as young Englishmen used to go abroad and "see service" in the Continent wars without troubling themselves to consider what business they had in that galaxy.

The incessant wars of the Fijian tribes gave them ample employment, and at length few slaughters of any note took place without Tongan warriors being arrayed on either side.

Most of these soldiers of fortune were mercenary fighting men, with no ambition beyond that of earning for themselves a reputation as a terrible fire-eaters, and securing to themselves the largest possible share of plunder. Merciless slaughter, followed by infinite feasting and brutal indulgence until the utter exhaustion of the vanquished, and the prolonging of the vanquished drove them forth to seek employment elsewhere, were their *plus ultra* of bliss. Tall, stalwart, big-limbed, fire-looking men they were, but, hectoring, swaggering fellows, stuffed full of an overweening conceit which made them utterly intolerant. Comparatively few of them were returned to their own land. Some were killed in the wars, or were banished, or for other many of their kindred reasons. The fights wherein they were continually engaged, as they had done to others so at last it was done to them, and a clubstroke, or spear thrust, or arrowshot, or in later days a ball

A final stop to all their maraudings. Others again, having sown the wildest of their oats, abandoned throatcutting as a profession; and, contenting themselves with such reasonable measure of it as came in their way, no longer went out of their way to seek it. In other words, they cast in their lot with some tribe or other, and took to tending their flocks, and sowing their kindle. They settled down, and left their mark upon the physique and the language of the people. Thus doubtless it comes to pass that Tonga words are found in the dialects of widely separated Fijian tribes, and that in many parts of the groups alike of a lighter colour and hair straighter than usual, show unmistakable traces of Tongan blood. These men and others also, who came for trading purposes, and returned to their own land with cargoes of Fijian produce, did good to the country in many ways, but little can be said in favour of the roaming bands of Tongans, whose only work was to slaughter and devour. They claimed to be independent of the native chiefs, consumed much, produced nothing, and were on the whole little better than lawless, plundering, murderous vagabonds.

Up to this point it may be questioned whether the mischief wrought by the Tongans in Fiji did not counterbalance all the benefits accruing from the introduction of Christianity. I have, however, enough considerations to advance to show that the mischief wrought was temporary while the benefit was lasting; but about thirty years ago there came down to Fiji a young Tongan chief of the highest rank, belonging to the gens from which the Tukunukubulu, or reigning chief of Tongatabu, must be selected, and his coming contrasted the Tongan influence in Fiji, and made it stand steadfastly on the side of a definite purpose. This was Maafu, or more correctly "Ma'afa," for there is heard between the two a's that peculiar catch, or break, which in the Polynesian dialect always denotes a dropped consonant. In this case the missing letter is K; and I have heard it restored by a Fijian chief, who, in a long angry tirade against the Tongans, introduced these names, and their pronunciation in it Ma'akafa, which sounded refreshing to Scotch ears.

Maafu's high rank gave him considerable though not absolute, authority over his countrymen in Fiji, and an increasing band of men gathered around him, turbulent, lawless, and hard to manage, but sufficiently effective when held together by a strong hand and guided by a strong head. Neither strong hand nor clear head was lacking here, and it soon became apparent that the new-comer was not to be classed with the mere fighting chiefs who preceded him. As readily as themselves in fight when useful, unlike them he looked beyond mere plunder and sensual indulgence to the welfare of his subjects. He and his chiefs who thought to use him for their purposes, found themselves in the hands of one who had the ability to use them for his own. They had indeed by his help the exquisite satisfaction of literally feeding the ancient grudge against their foes; but this was all, for nothing less than the lands they had vanquished and the lordship over them was the ultimate price of Maafu's services.

Moreover, when a tribe had thus come under his sway he permitted no aggression upon them from anybody but himself. Chiefs who sought his alliance for the sake of taking revenge upon their enemies discovered that the first taste of that revenge was all he would allow them, and that any subsequent attempt was resented as an outrage upon those whom he now claimed as his subjects; while they again who called him to their aid in punishing rebellious vassals, found themselves deprived of those vassals once again for ever, and in more than one instance the exercise of their old authority furnished that astute chief with a pretext for attacking them and bringing them also under his sway. The conquered were always eagerly ready to revenge themselves upon their old masters by helping him against them, and so victors and vanquished alike became his prey.

In this manner he acquired the virtual sovereignty over all the eastern portion of the group; and, by taking advantage of disturbances in the more populous districts of Central Fiji, he would in all probability have made himself master of the whole, had it not been for what is known in Fijian history as "The Great American Debt." And when we consider the difficulties which beset his path and the apparent inadequacy of the means at his disposal to the work which he accomplished, we cannot withhold our recognition of the extraordinary ability which he displayed

(From the Daily Telegraph.)

In January, 1854, Sir John Burgoyne, accompanied by Colonel Arlond, of the French Engineers, was ordered to report upon the steps requisite to secure the free and unimpeded passage of the Dardanelles, which was the subject of the British ultimatum to France and England. Having visited the Bosphorus, the two distinguished officers recommended that continued lines should be thrown across in the rear of the village of Boulair, connecting the Sea of Marmora and the Gulf of Saros. In a memorandum, written in February, Sir John Burgoyne, comparing the facilities for securing Constantinople and the Dardanelles against attack, says that the latter is far the more easily protected than the former, though still requiring considerable means, and that it should be guarded by a powerful fleet, with the land which connects it with the European main land. "At about seven miles in length (Gallipoli)," he writes, "and near the village of Boulair, this neck is only three miles wide, being the narrowest part, and presents at the identical part a position that, duly fortified and garrisoned, may be given enormous strength. The whole extent of coast round the peninsula in rear of that line would be protected by the naval forces. At the garrison of 10,000 good troops would be sufficient for its defence, if powerfully attacked."

From sea to sea, a ridge of hills traverses the neck of land, almost at right angles to the general direction of the central ridge, which divides the more northern part of the neck of the peninsula, separating the low cultivated ground next the Sea of Marmara from that next the Gulf of Saros. The original trace proposed by Sir John Burgoyne starts from the cliff next the Gulf of Saros, it followed the hills, turning eastwards, so as to overlook the flat in front, and then southwards, in front of the hill on which Fort Sultan stands, terminating in a work for

the brow overlooking the flat nearest the S. of Marmora, but this trace was not followed by the works subsequently constructed, a new direction being given to the lines, in defiance to the opinion of the French engineers. The first mention of any trace of the works of Gibb, R.E., published as an appendix to the Royal Engineer Journal of the Siege of Sebastopol, we learn in detail what occurred. Orders were given for the lines to be thrown up by a united force of French and English troops. The French were the first to occupy the isthmus, and it was arranged that they should hold and entrench the right of the position, the British taking the left. The first British troops, consisting of the 1st, 2nd and 11th regiments of Foot, the Engineers, and the Rifle Brigade, arrived at Gallipoli from Malta on April 25, 1855, and were marched to a position in rear of the left of the projected lines, where they were encamped. "At the instigation of the French engineers, in whom, apparently, was vested the whole responsibility for the trace of the lines," the direction proposed by Sir John Burgoyne was altered, and the centre and left were thrown back so that the works formed a line of defence, and the British occupied the large bastioned fort (Fort Sultan) was constructed on the central eminence, which reaches a height of 410 feet above the sea level, while smaller forts were constructed on lower sites on the flanks, the French paying the English the compliment of calling the fort "Fort Victoria," which the English

The French working parties were from 400 to 6000 strong each day. Divisions of the French army were brought to the position, and the British and the allied troops of the Sultan, and were then relieved by fresh troops, and moved by land or by sea to Varna or Constantinople. The British Rifle Brigade commenced work on April 21, and very soon the brigades of Generals Campbell and Eyre came to their assistance; but the working parties only averaged 1000 men a day. By May 24, when two-thirds of the tools were sent to Varna, and the working parties were reduced to 400 a day. Colonel Gibb says that the tools were of indifferent quality, the spades and shovels constantly breaking. The forts were not commenced until the British position on the lines was finished, so far as spades were concerned, by June 20, but was nevertheless not armed. The French left about three of their lines untouched.

As regards the relative advantages of the original trace proposed by Sir John Burgoyne and that subsequently adopted, Colonel Gibb speaks strongly in favour of the English engineer's proposal. From Sir John Burgoyne's works, he says, an enemy's approach would be seen along the central ridge some 1800 yards to the heights of the village of Boulair, and the whole plain on the Gulf of Saros side is distinctly visible. The left would be unattackable, as it is on very strong ground, and commands thorough the flat in front of it which would have been in a re-entering *cul-de-sac*, hemmed in by the sea. The right being also very much retired and on ground each part of which might give a great power of self-defence, would be nearly unattackable. Consequently the centre remains the only real point open to attack and upon this point on the central ridge the whole power of defence would have been bestowed. The lines actually executed on the other hand, he approached by Sir John Burgoyne's commands at many points under cover of hills, close to the sea, and the whole line right centre and left would be attacked simultaneously. Advanced works would be shown in front of the English left on a road cutting the position, were proposed to remedy these defects, but it is very truly remarked that they would have added so much to the intrenchments as to have made the actual length equal to those originally proposed. Other faults of detail are pointed out by Colonel Gibb.

Two docks in the position, as a locality camping troops, are pointed out—want of timber and want of water. In 1854 wattle and daub huts were constructed for 1000 men, but great difficulty was found in obtaining the material, which had all to be procured from the other side of the Gulf of Saros. Water was obtained by sinking wells. When the wells were dug at spots where the presence of water was indicated by the vegetation water was generally found within a few feet of the surface, but the supply soon failed. Boring was continued in some places to a depth of fifty—sixty yards. The first eight or ten feet consisted of the soft mud, the remainder of stiff blue clay. "In the winter months," Colonel Gibb says, "about 30,000 men might be supplied with water, but in summer 1000 men on the British side, and

2000 m on the French, were with great difficulty kept supplied. All water for drinking purposes had to be brought into the British camp from a distance of a mile and half, the little that remained in the wells being used for culinary and washing purposes." Fortunately, the British were able to use this position in the future, though, to both difficulties than can be overcome. Time for hitting troops, or huts ready built and of requiring to be put together, can be brought in from sea in any quantities required, though so much of fuel would constitute a vulnerability. Water could be collected on the beach, or pumped up through pipes to the installations. From sea to sea as the crowd moved from one to the other of the lines of 4400 in 1854, the distance is only about 2800 yards. Measured along the lines, either proposed by Sir John Burgoyne, or the present, connected with the protecting force, which would be necessary in front, there are about three miles and a half of ground to be occupied.

The Admiralty Chart No. 2417, published December last, shows the general outline of the position, and the soundings in the Gulf of Saros and in the Sea of Marmora. It appears that in the Sea of Marmora ships of war could lie in seven to eight fathoms of water with the wind from the shore in front of them, and in the Gulf of Saros, with the wind from the lines, and that in the Gulf of Saros there is great depth of water all the way to the cliff in front of the position. In the Gulf of Saros, in the position, the fire of ships could be brought to bear effective aid in the defence. On the land side of the position, the hills could contribute to the defence. The cliffs are 200 feet high, and though the ground slopes upwards from them towards the hills inland, the ships must lie very far out, in order even to be able to see the land above the cliffs. Much of the old lines, as shown up in 1881, have been removed. The ground has been cultivated, and many of the old fortifications during the twenty-three years that

passed since the lines were constructed, there are places where the ditch is still ten or eleven feet deep, and much labour would thus be saved. Yet the labour of some thousands of men would be required for several weeks in order to make the position thoroughly strong and unassailable.

When the lines of Boulair were first proposed by that gallant old officer, Sir John Burgoyne, what was the position of affairs as regards the opposing Turkish and Russian forces? The Russian armies were still north of the Danube; that great river and the Balkans lay between them and Roumelia; the Turkish troops were full of confidence and unshaken by defeat; they had a strong bridge-head at Kalafat, on the northern bank; they had more than once attacked, and forced to retire, the advanced Russian detachments. The allied fleets were near to and ready to act in the Black Sea, co-operating with the Turks. The Russians had no railways to the Danube. Yet, in view of even the remote possibility of a Russian advance upon Constantinople, the occupation of the Chersonese was considered an absolute necessity. Sir John Burgoyne wrote that, unless we secured "being perfect masters of the Dardanelles, we must retire," not only from the Black Sea, but from the Sea of Marmora also, losing with it all communication with Constantinople, except by the inconvenient and distant route from Smyrna. And it must be remembered "that the Dardanelles, on the possession of which everything hangs, is much nearer for the enemy to gain than Constantinople, and that his first effort would naturally be made against that station, in order to cut off the communication between Turkey and her allies, and thus preclude all further exertion in her favour."

Now, what is the position of affairs? There is no longer any question of defending Turkey. The only defence contemplated is that of British interests; and Lord Derby's despatch has, with the general national consent, included the passage of the Dardanelles among those interests. But how stand the armies of Russia and of Turkey? The line of the Danube is gone. The Balkans are passed. A large Russian force lies within 160 miles of the Dardanelles. Enormous bodies of troops are pouring in from the rear to its assistance. The possession of the Chersonese would doubly gratify Russia; for not only would it deal a death-blow to Turkey, but it would inflict grievous injury upon England. And yet we hold back! But this abstinence must now be near its close.

There are not wanting many who say that the defensive occupation of the Cheronesse is unworthy of a first-rate Power; that if England opposes Russia in any way she would meet her face to face in the open field. But that is beyond our strength. The occupation of the lines of Boulvár would ensure our voice being heard when the time comes for making peace. We should hold the key of the gate that Russia seeks to open. And we can once more cordially endorse the words of Sir John Lubbock: "Nor is there any degradation in the cautious policy here proposed, which has, nevertheless, been frequently adopted by many great nations and able generals to oppose an enemy who, in the first instance, was over-powering."

"I tell them are many who laugh to scorn the idea that if once England has embarked in an enterprise of this nature her national spirit will allow her to maintain a purely defensive attitude, and others who hold that our landing troops on Turkish soil will inevitably bring us into direct collision with Russia, and that, if a shot is fired, our purely defensive attitude will of necessity have to be abandoned. For these, too, there is satisfaction to be found in the words of the veteran engineer. "The use of this position," he says, "would not be solely confined to securing the passage of the fleet, but would be very threatening for offensive measures also: it would cover a very extensive area, within which might be rapidly collected by any forces that it might be thought advisable to have time to advance, either to the front or flank of the invader, with a comparatively short communication, and secure depots and retreat."

In fine, if the advance of the Russian forces compels this country to send troops to defend her interests in the East, we shall find in the lines of Boulair a position at once securing for us the free and unmolested passage of the Dardanelles, threatening the flank of an army advancing on Constantinople, and offering a secure base of operations for any military movements that the course of events may unfortunately make it needful to undertake.

SMOKE SCUDS FOR TORPEDOES.—In his veracious chronicle of New York (observes the *Scientist American*) Mr. Dietrich Knickerbocker says that, when an enemy's fleet is sighted, our gunboats are ordered to demand of the principal Dutch, the portion of the demer other possessions. That Dutch of the phlegmatic population which had settled in Communipaw raised such a cloud of smoke from their huge pipes that the practical British never discovered their existence in the midst of the dense fog. A similar plan is now being adopted by the United States navy. The torpedo boats, instead of the protection of torpedo boats from the fire of an armed ship, will be provided with smoke hails, and these discharged from the launches on igniting envelope both the assaulting force and the vessel attacked. It is probable that it will be practically impossible for the latter to tell what electric light with any efficacy, or to sight her guns at

action was made on July 13 to the Master of the Rolls. It was for an injunction to restrain the General in command of the troops at Aldershot from commencing any firing on the Ash Common, or from causing crowds to assemble on the Ash Common, and from causing crowds or the adjacent road, and from permitting Ash Common to be used for rifle practice and firing, &c., with other varieties of description. The General denied that he was the owner of a house near the Ash, and it was contended on his behalf that the rifle firing and volley firing, which began at 6 o'clock in the morning, were a great nuisance. It was said that the Master of the Rolls had held in another case coming to the aid of the artillery on Plumstead common, the commands of the troops, it was said, "must surely be liable." The Master of the Rolls, however, held in this case that the General was not liable, and that the troops were not liable. He was not the owner of the land, but merely the General who happened to be in command of the troops at Aldershot at the present time. The Attorney-General said that the defendant had no control over the troops, and that he could only retain the command as long as the Secretary for War thought fit. The Court could not interfere with the army from doing these acts; and it would be necessary to show that the defendant man who alone could authorise the acts—namely, the Secretary for War. His lordship went on to indicate pretty clearly that Mr. Hardy himself could not be held liable, and that the Secretary for War, authorised, under various Acts of Parliament, to acquire the land for military purposes, and discretion being vested in the Executive Government, as to the raising of troops for which the land was to be used, the Court could not interfere without invading the province of the Executive. In any case, however, no action, it appears, can be taken against the defendant.

SPRUAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

On Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Mayne, from Hardley, came into camp, and gave a very appropriate sermon. In the afternoon the Cadets were allowed to visit the coal-mines and other points of interest. On Monday many of the residents of Rowentles visited the camp, and the local cricket team played a match with the Cadets, and were defeated. Stay, Dear Sir,

with Lieutenant Anderson and Sergeant-major Baylis for their assistance in keeping such discipline, and complimented the Cadets upon their endurance and their cheerful obedience of all orders. Prizes were then awarded to quartermaster-sergeant Baylis and cadets Clapin and Higgins, who had been conspicuous for their zeal and energy in making camp a success. After there had been given for

and Mrs. Andrew Brown, who had shown the cadets great kindness, for the officers, and the non-commissioned officers, all were brought back to Sydney on good spirits and none the worse for their five days' campaigning. — At the annual prize meeting held last evening a very good shooting was made, and the following cadets took prizes varying in value from 10s up to £100.

In the rifles: Cadets Clapin, Stacy, Pratt, color sergeant Howman, corporal Burrows, cadet Longman.

Corporals Murray, Hurnstodt, cadets Gu Peterson, quarter-master-sergeant Baylis, Corporal Elphinstone, cadets Gerrick, Allison, Jacob. In carbines: Cadets Bernaudea, Simpson, Bryant, Jeanneret, Anderson, Marshall, Ranken (2), Frazer, Corporal Pooleman, cadets Fallick, Tait, Cooper, Mac Richardson, Chauvel (2).

THE NEWTOWN PUBLIC SCHOOL.—With this week's *Sydney Mail* are given two illustrations of the *Byblis* ash.

VOLUNTEER ADVISERS.—The *Echo* of yesterday is in one of its notes :—The principal object of the annual meeting of Parliament seems to be to give to

and Mr. McElhone an opportunity to contribute his advice to everybody, and of stating their conclusions on things in general. As an inevitable part of the argument two or three gentlemen have long had to be persuaded, but that for days together they should collectively study the sole wisdom of Parliament is a novelty which has been in our suffering, prolonged and varied as they have been. If there are two men in public life who have been especially distinguished by want of public judgment, we are

the two men who now volunteer themselves as guides of the nation in a difficult and delicate task. They have both any quantity of energy, which principally expends itself in declamation; but they are both conspicuous for damaging the causes they are at heart by their want of the commonest discretion. They are all steam and no rudder; and while they draw public attention by the display of their wealth they also excite public scorn by their weakness.

it. As they give exactly opposite advice, of course they neutralize each other. The one is perfectly clear that the Governor ought to wait for Sir Henry Parkes, and the other is equally clear that he ought to have done so for Mr. Farnell. As they are both sure that they are infallibly right, and that everybody else is tremendously wrong, their combined advice is likely to be of great assistance at Government House. The Governor

men who have been commissioned to form Administrations will probably feel equally indebted for the assistance so gratuitously rendered. There is a class of persons who, according to an old proverb, should never see anything that is half finished, this is as true of Cabinet-making as of anything else. That process, never too easy, is certainly not plied by a daily meeting of Parliament at which two biggest marplots of the country meddle and meddle, stir, excite, complicate, disorganize.

BRUTAL MURDER AT JUNCTION POINT.—The *Washington Post* states that news reached Bathurst Tuesday night last that a fearful murder had been committed at Junction Point on the previous evening. From information to hand, we gather that the derelict and murdered man were diggers, and were at the above place; but what led to any altercation, or even a scuffle, is not clear.

nothing to show. The real facts of the case came summed up in a few words. The deceased was covered brutally murdered, with twelve wounds, with inflicted with a tomahawk, with about his head. The murderer commenced the burning of the dead and other property of the deceased, but must have been disturbed in his fiendish work, as he took it back in order to evade capture. Sergeant C. C. Constable Jones started in pursuit of the murderer, but was unable to capture him.

and succeeded in capturing a man who is now lodged in the lockup awaiting the result of coroner's inquest which is to be held this day. The name of the deceased is Ladlaw Nagy. Our informant does not know the name of the man stands accused of the fearful crime of committing murder. The greatest excitement prevails in the district, crimes of a deep dye having hitherto almost unknown in the neighbourhood.

THE INTERCOLONIAL EIGHT-OAR RACE.—A special meeting of the Victorian Rowing Association held in Melbourne on Monday evening (August 1), it was announced that the New South Wales crewmen had accepted the challenge of the Victorian Association for an intercolonial amateur eight-oar race. It was resolved that the intercolonial should take place on the first Saturday in May. With reference to the definition of the

"amateur," the secretary was instructed to inform the Sydney men that the Victorian association would be governed by the Melbourne rules, but that they were entitled to exclude all those who gained their living by manual labour. The selection of the Victorian association was entrusted to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Hood, Coste, and Rolfe.

constable who have been summoned to court. The two women, who do not always have an easy time of it, are summoned in the City Court on Friday (remarks of *Rolling Star*), when two women were summoned for resisting constable Rioridan in the execution of duty. It appears that a child named Smith was the other day for throwing stones, but failed to find the fine, and consequently a warrant of commitment was made out against him. On Saturday the mother's house constable Rioridan came to the mother's house constable Rioridan.

over the warrant to her, and she declared that she would sooner cut her throat than let her child go to gaol. Thereupon the constable, who was about to arrest the child, when Mrs. Smith pulled back by the jumper and scratched his face, her grown-up daughter assisting her. These two amazons managed to lock Ilfordan inside the house, and when the child whom he came to arrest got clear away the extension of her conduct, the mother said she

SERVICE OF SOWS.—One of those unpretending simple entertainments, that have lately come into vogue, and which when properly rendered serve to instruct and amuse as well as to make a couplet, took place in the Presbytery on the 10th inst. The following was the subject:—

Church, Newtown, last night. A hymn was sung, followed by a service of song, based on John Bunyan's marvelous allegory "The Pilgrim's Progress," and was intended to aid the funds of the Sabbath school library, on account of an additional number of scholars. The Rev. Mr. Collicie presided, and also read the descriptive paper of the service, while Mr. A. McCulloch undertook to conduct the vocal portion of the entertainment, which was contributed by the local church choir, and several

others of churches of the same denomination in the city and suburbs. The harmonium was presided over by Miss Maze, and the combined effect of the instrumentation and the well-balanced voices of the singers was altogether pleasing and remarkably effective. The proceedings concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to those who had given their services on the occasion and an arrangement being made as the usual state of the weather had considerably interfered with the outdoor exercises.

THEATRE ROYAL.—In the remarks having reference to the Soldene troupe, yesterday, the name of Campbell was inadvertently used for that of Farley, as the singer of the "Cup of Tea" song.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

FORBES. THURSDAY
4380 acres of land were conditionally purchased
this office by fourteen persons.

MOLONG. THURSDAY
1040 acres of land were selected to-day.
Splendid spring weather prevails—sunny days with
intermittent showers.

BRISBANE. THURSDAY
Is expected to be the last day of the season.

OF
1

BRISBANE.

It was stated in the Legislative Assembly, last night, that the Australasian Steam Navigation Company has offered to carry out a ten-knot service via Torres Straits, for a subsidy not exceeding that which is borne at present.

A committee of the Assembly recommend that the making of locomotives in the colony should cease, so that tenders should be invited from English manufacturers; also that no more Fairlie engines should be purchased.

ARRIVED.—Leichardt (s.) and Edina (s.), from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

Sir William Jervois inspected Warrnambool yesterday. He is at Belfast to-day, and will embark for Portland for Adelaide on Saturday.

Floods have occurred in Gippsland by the overflowing of the Mitchell.

A return ball to the Mayor of Melbourne was given last night. His Excellency the Governor, Captain Murray, and officers of the Grenadier were present.

A movement has been initiated to establish Young Women's Homes, similar to those founded in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. The matter has already been warmly taken up.

Councillor Pidgeon and Alderman J. T. Smith were probably be nominated for the Mayoralty next month.

The late rains have been very beneficial to the country.

The Land Tax debate was resumed in the Council to-day, and the debate has been further adjourned to Tuesday. Only twelve members have spoken so far—six for, and six against. There was no quorum for the Assembly.

John Armstrong, chief officer of the ship *Duchess of Argyll*, was

The weather here is splendid.
The markets are dull.
ARRIVED.—Wotonga (s.), from Sydney.
SAILED.—City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

* **THURSDAY.**

The Mayor has received a telegram from the Lord Mayor of London, stating that £200,000 has been raised in England towards the Indian Famine Fund and asking co-operation.

The second reading of the Hanley Bridge Bill has been carried.

The Adelaide

There is considerable speculation in cottonseed
holders are asking 11s. and upwards. Wheat
unchanged at 6s. 6d.

The weather is magnificent.

QUEENSCLIFF.

ARRIVED.—At 4.40, Wotonga (s), from Sydney.
SAILED.—At 5.10, City of Adelaide (s), for Sydney.

SPORTING.

(By Telegram.)

BATHURST TURF CLUB SPRING MEETING
THURSDAY
The Bathurst Spring meeting which commenced to-day was poorly attended.
TRIAL STAKES.—Ripon 1, Millie 2, Stella 3.
PURCHASE OF WALES STAKES.—Pansote 1, Songstress 2, Millie 3.
STEWARDS' CUP.—Dockwood 1, Banerley 2, Epsom 3.
Dockwood went to the front in the first half-mile, and Banerley headed. He won easily. Time, 3 minutes 44 seconds.
HILTER SKEETER.—Ituby 1, Millie 2.
OPEN HANDICAP.—Woolstone 1, Ghinal Ghinal 2, Wangle 3.
Wangle 3.
THE POSITION OF SOCIETY

(From the *Madras Standard*, July 20.)

THE Cochin Administration Report for 1878-79 is rather interesting document. Unlike late reports of the Permalu rule, the one before us gives the reader a brief sketch of the history of the State, and those who have not compassed such works as the "Land of the Permalu" and the "History of the Kingdom of Cochin" will find it not altogether an uninteresting kind, in a chapter which deals with the early history of Cochin, and the country which was assigned to the Malayalam country since B.C. and we are told that was decided among them in the year 1000. The Permalu or Viceroy should reign for twelve years, and the country was divided into two parts, the fertile districts of Malabar, Coimbatore and Travancore country. The first Jews who came to the country were in the year 1498, among the inhabitants of that town, are supposed to have landed there in A.D. 70, shortly after the destruction of the second temple. Ten thousand Jews found their way to the country, and they were well received, and from a Hebrew inscription which they have preserved, the Malayalam Viceroy is known to have granted them a number of honours and privileges, besides lands to be held in perpetuity. The latter history of this little nation of State is not known. It was conquered by Hyder Ali in 1766, but did not become a part of the British rule, for in 1792 British supremacy was well established, and in October, 1809, the treaty between

British Government and the Rajah of Cochin v

The land, as elsewhere, is the back-bone of the State economy. It yields the Sirkar an annual sum of six lakhs and is the basis on which the revenue is levied. It is based on in the reclamation of waste lands and in about Trichoor, increased revenue may be expected. The Government has been successful in saving divisions. Coffee estate exist in the hills are resorted to by the planters, and 7810 acres are under coffee, some of the estates being held under the "rent free occupancy." The Customs of Cochin are not much above a lakh of rupees, the chief being derived from imports. Very little revenue is derived from the Sirkar's monopoly of the sale upon tobacco and even this will be stopped when the British Government has arranged to pay the Sirkar a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs. Licences issued by the Sirkar to the Alabary and opium, irrespective of licences issued by the Government, are sold in advance of the year and they go in every other province in the country. Since the decline in revenue consequent on reduction of the Sirkar's monopoly of the sale of opium, the manufacturers under contract, and supplies brought from other places are purchased and sold. The supplies in store were purchased, and the supplies in store were considered ample for existing requirements.

the longevity of orange trees—Some idealists have had from the following fact:—The magnificent orange grove which is the prerogative of the Palace of Versailles, known under the name of the "Grand Commun" is about 300 years old. It comes from some piece of big game, was in the possession of the fifteenth century, by Eleonore of Castille, the wife of Charles II. King of Navarre. The orange trees which sprang from the seed were kept in the same enclosure till 1499, in Pampluna. In the next two centuries and a-half after their production, that the orange trees of Pampluna were transferred to Versailles. The "Grand Comestable" is still full of

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GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS.

NOT AUGUSTA AND GOVERNMENT GUMS.

LINES.

Engineer-in-Chief's Office.

Adelaide, 26th June, 1877.

TENDERS will be received at this office up to 11 o'clock on

MONDAY, the 1st October, for the Construction of a

RAILWAY between Port Augusta and the

Government Gums, being a distance of 200 miles, or

thereabouts.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office on and

after Monday, the 28th of July, and at the office of Messrs.

E. F. Walsh and Co., Pitt-street, Sydney, on and after the

24th August.

Tenders must be accompanied by a

BANK DEPOSIT RECEIPT for £1000 in favour of the

Commissioner of Railways.

Neither the lowest nor any tender necessarily accepted.

H. C. MAIS, Engineer-in-Chief.

FURNITURE ETC.

JOHN L. HORDERN, 250, PITT-STREET.

CARPET AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

PERSONS FURNISHING are reminded that this

Department has been considerably enlarged, and a com-

pact carpet layer is always in attendance to measure and

lay down carpets.

A LARGE STOCK OF CARPETS to select from

Brussels, Kidderminster, Tapestry, Felt Carpets, Hair

Carpets, Scotch, Hessian, Macassar, Dark Green, &c.

Obedients, all widths; Washable and Bath Suits.

China Matting, Plain and Fancy, 1 yard, 1 1/2 yard,

and all kind.

Fires and Matting, all widths.

Shavings, Ticking, Calico, Linens, Table-covers, Cro-

chettes, Curtains, Damasks, Counterpanes, No-

New, Washable, &c., &c.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE IN SYDNEY

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CARPETS AND FURNISHING DRAPERY.

All goods placed in plain frames.

All parcels sent by express.

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IMPROVED "HOMER" LOCKSTITCH

SEWING MACHINE, with all the improvements of the

No. 1. For Hand Use, complete, £4.

No. 2. For Table Use, with table, complete, £7.

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There are workmen German and Hibernian

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"Homer" Sewing Machine is stamped "M. Jones and Co.,

St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A."

We have appointed Mr. C. E. FULLER, Stationer,

No. 10, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel, sole Retail

Agent, where the Machine is procurable on a liberal

time-payment system. Open a/c. to 50 s. per a/c.

Sole Wholesale Agents,

M. JONES and Co.,

Wynnamore, Sydney.

FURNITURE ETC.

Full-sized BILLIARD TABLES, with Balls and Cue

complete.

COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, by the following EM-

MENT MARKERS:

COLLARD and COLLARD

BRIDGES, FAIRBANKS

BORD, PARIS

NEUFELD, Berlin

FITCHER, Vienna

KIRKEL, Berlin

BLONDEL, Paris

CHALLINOR, Hodgson, Oxford-street,

London.

LARGE BRASS ORGAN

ANGLO-AMERICAN ORGANS

HARMONIUMS, &c.

Anglo-American Organ

WALTONWOOD FRAMEWORK, in the white, for

CANTHARTS, &c.

DRAWING and DINING ROOM Furniture, in great

variety.

MAGNET BEDROOM Suites, in walnut, birch,

and mahogany.

BRASS and IRON, BRASS and GOLD, STATE BED-

ROOMS.

CENTRAL are DOUBLE GUNS, by the best makers

DINING SERVICES

CROCKERY in cases

AMERICAN RUGS

ENGLISH LAMPS

HODGSON'S

W. A. WOODS' CELEBRATED MOWING and

REAPING MACHINES.

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BRADLEY, New South Wales.

Spring and O'Connell streets.

THE NEW WILCOX and GIBBS' SEWING

MACHINE, with automatic (or self-adjusting)

needle, and all the improvements of the

No. 1. For Hand Use, complete, £4.

No. 2. For Table Use, with table, complete, £7.

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There are workmen German and Hibernian

Institutions in the market! Every genuine American

GAMBLE'S Wonderful COUGH LOZENGES.

No remedy can compare, as thousands testify, in the

cure of Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, &c.

HARRISON'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in half-pint

bottles, is such, to all chemists and druggists.

S. ABRAMS' ANDERSON'S PILLS (Regd.)

The Great Liver and Blood Purifier. They clear the

liver, stomach, bowels, free the skin of humors,

and purify the blood. 44s. 6d. per bottle.

L. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street, Sydney.

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MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK will sell by auction,

at their Produce Store, Circular Quay, THIS

DAY, Friday, at half-past 10 o'clock,

Hides, calfskins,

Hair, horse, horse, horses, &c.

And at half-past 2 o'clock,

Cattle tallow.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by

auction, at their Produce Store, Circular Quay,

THIS DAY, Friday, September 28, at half-past 10 o'clock,

Hides, calfskins, hair, horse, horses, &c.

And at half-past 2 o'clock,

Cattle tallow.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell, at his Produce Store, Cir-

cular Quay, THIS DAY, at 10.30, Hides; 2.30,

cattle tallow; and at 4 p.m., hair, horse, &c.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS

DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Calves, lambs, pigs, horses, &c.

At half-past 11 o'clock,

800 sheep of all kinds.

The usual weekly supply of dry produce, consisting of

butter, lard, tallow, and cheese, from the best

dairies in the Southern district: superior corned

beef and mutton, 1000 cases fresh eggs, lard, honey,

&c., &c.

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction THIS DAY

at 11 o'clock,

Hay and straw by the truck; coal, a pitstone, &c.

C. R. BEDWELL and CO. will sell, at the Railway,

at 11 o'clock,

Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers, dairy pigs, and poultry

of every description.

Roll and keg butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, honey, lard, &c.

Hides, tallow, wool, &c., &c.

At 4 o'clock,

Groceries, a large stock of dry goods, and sundries.

Pipes and Calves.

GRAHAM COULTER will sell by auction, at the

Corporation Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 11.30,

Pigs and calves, in lots to suit purchasers.

His Honor, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,

Hay, straw, &c.

W. TINDALE will sell, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock, at

Darling Harbour, Hay, &c.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at their

Yards, 575, George-street, THIS DAY, at half-

past 12 o'clock.

Dead pigs and fat calves.

5000 lbs. of butter, from Perth.

7000 lbs. of butter, from Perth.

100 cases of 1/2 lb. cases of butter.

7000 lbs. of butter, from Perth.

WILLIAM NIXON and CO. will sell by auction, at

603, George-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,

The usual weekly supply of-

Hay, straw, &c.

WILLIAM NIXON and CO. will sell, at Darling

Harbour, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,

Hay, straw, &c.

New and Second-hand Clothing, Books, Gold and Silver

Watches, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public

auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart,

